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On the other hand, it would be difficult to establish such a standard that uniform results could be secured all over the State."

The regularity of attendance has deteriorated during 1899, the "average number belonging" being less by 1090, and the "average attendance" by 1283. This, with the large number of non-attendants, is regarded as largely due to the prevalence of childhood sicknesses and to the increasing precautions taken to prevent their spread by contagion.

There is reported also "for the first time in a number of years . . . a decrease in the number of *re-enrollments*." Yet, in spite of all this, the total number of schools has increased by 37,—55 new graded schools having been added, and 18 ungraded schools abolished. The school year has, for the first time in nine years, been shortened by about one week; and the total number of teachers has increased by 61, while the number of *experienced* instructors is nearly 93 per cent, — a large proportion than has been maintained for many years.

NOTES.

Mr. John B. C. Kershaw, in an article entitled *An Investigation of the Cause of Trade Fluctuations*, in the *Economic Journal* for December, 1900 (pages 474-486), presents the theory that, as all international trade is, fundamentally, the exchange of products of agricultural labor for those of mechanical labor, the volume of trade must be dependent on the volume of crops, and a series of bad harvests must affect, in more or less exact ratio, the trade of manufactured goods. This theory, first pronounced by William Herschell, has received support from such economists as Jevons and Giffen; and Mr. Kershaw shows diagrammatically that the fluctuations from 1856 to 1898 in cotton, wheat, and sugar exported from the United Kingdom and in the total crops raised in the chief producing countries, tend generally and moderately to substantiate the theory. This cause, he regards as co-existent and equally important with the "credit cycles" and tariff changes, in its effect in bringing about the periodic depressions in trade and commerce. Sufficiently influential is it, indeed, that each commodity, regarded with due allowance for "lag" effects peculiar to it, may exert, in connection with other products, or individually, an effect generally recognizable in the final trade fluctuations.

The *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* for September, 1900, contains (pages 459-472) an address by Major P. G. Craigie, President of Economic Science and Statistics Section of the British Association. Mr. Craigie speaks of the importance, in census work, of enumerating all the characteristic *units* of population, and, particularly in agricultural statistics, of reducing data from different places and of different times to a common standard, suitable for accurate comparison. For example, allowance should be made for the varying size of minimum "holdings" to be considered in agricultural statistics, this variation extending as it does from three acres in the United States to no limit whatever in Germany, Belgium, or Ireland. He speaks also of the chief products to be considered in such study, and emphasized the inaccuracies, in treatment of the subject of *live stock*, due to variations in the productive power of an acre. He warns statisticians against treating isolated cases and against indulging in prophecies where all conditions have not an assured permanency for the future.

In the annual report of the American Unitarian Association for 1900, statistics with diagram curves are printed, showing the growth of this denomination. In 1850 there were 251 churches; in 1900 but 199 churches of date before 1850; 52 churches, existing in 1850, have thus apparently ceased to exist in 1900; 8 churches have disappeared in the last decade. There is a total growth of churches from 251 in 1850 to 457 in 1900.

In an address delivered by Mr. T. T. Sullivan, President of the Ohio Bankers' Association, at the annual meeting of the Association, October 24, 1900, some interesting returns were presented in regard to the occupation, of the depositors of the Society for Savings in Cleveland. This savings institution has 58,300 open accounts, representing \$37,000,000 of deposits. The occupations of the depositors are roughly distributed as follows:—

Professional men	1,700
Clerks	9,200
Teachers	2,600
Employees in manufactories and trade . . .	13,500
Day laborers	9,500
Domestics	3,500
Miscellaneous unable to classify	18,300
	58,300

In the *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Charity Organization Society of New York*, on p. 71, an analysis is made of the chief causes of need of 1460 new families considered during the year. The condensed classification appears as follows:—

	Totals.	Per cent.
<i>Disregard of Family Ties.</i>		
Desertion, neglect to contribute by children, by brothers, by sisters, or other natural supporters..	121	8.28
<i>Within the Family.</i>		
Intemperance (abuse of stimulants or narcotics).....	201	13.76
Licentiousness	17	1.15
Dishonesty, or other moral defects.....	28	1.92
Lack of thrift, industry, or judgment.....	150	10.22
Physical or mental defects. Blind, deaf, crippled from birth, insane, feeble-minded, etc.....	40	2.81
Sickness, accident, or death.....	367	25.14
<i>Outside the Family.</i>		
Lack of employment, not due to employee (change in trade, introduction of machinery, hard times, strike or lockout, partial or complete shutdown, removal of industry, etc.)....	284	19.45
Defective sanitation.....	1	.07
Degrading surroundings.....	12	.83
Unwise philanthropy.....	4	.27
Unclassified	235	16.10
	1460	100.00

The New York *World Almanac and Encyclopedia* for 1901 contains, among its new articles, reviews of the area and population of the United States, commerce with the United States dependencies, the anti-imperialist party and platform, the census reports of the United States, the milk production of the United States, and European banking statistics.

Hazell's Annual (English) for 1901 contains a number of new reports on important statistical subjects. Among these may be mentioned (1) the *Report on Indian Expenditure* by the Royal Commission on India; (2) a discussion of the *Labor Movement*, with the recent legislation of Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and New Zealand; (3) an article, containing four tables, on the *Coal Trade in 1900*, reprinted from the *Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute* for 1900; (4) an article on the railways of the world, of the United Kingdom, and of the British Empire during 1900; (5) the *Stock Exchange Movements* in 1900, with six tables; (6) *Trade in 1900*, given for countries and for chief articles of commerce, with five tables; also a consideration of trade-marks, trade unions, etc.; and (7) the *Wine, Spirits, and Beer Trade of the United Kingdom*, with two tables.

The *Tribune Almanac and Political Register* for 1901 (Vol. XIII, No. 1) contains an historical table, giving the total values of imports and exports in merchandise and specie, for the United States, from 1790 to 1900.

STATISTICS OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

The following article is reprinted from *Public Health* (London, January, 1901), based upon a report published in *Revue d'Hygiène*:—

In the demographical section of the recent International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held at Paris last August, M. A. Fontaine submitted a communication dealing with the question of the housing of populations according to the number of rooms in each tenement or house, the figures being extracted from census returns and other sources. He submitted a table dealing with the condition prevailing in fourteen large European and four American towns and cities. It appeared that the percentages of inhabitants dwelling in tenements occupied by two or more persons per room were:—

Paris, ...	6	Lemberg, ...	37	Salzburg, ...	9
Berlin, ...	8	Brünn, ...	14	Innsbruck, ...	2
Dresden, ...	9	Cracow, ...	33	Marburg, ...	18
Vienna, ...	13	Pilsen, ...	43	St. Petersburg, ...	35
Prague (including suburbs), . .	27	Reichenburg, ...	39	Moscow, ...	28

M. Fontaine hesitated to accept the higher ratios mentioned, and while thinking that industrial and national customs had some share in producing these conditions, thought that it was desirable for future inquiries to formulate more accurate definitions of the fundamental terms of the inquiry. He held that information was required as to the cubic capacity of the rooms which formed the subject of any such inquiry, but thought that such information could be obtained only in the course of ordinary sanitary supervision. After discussion, the following definitions were agreed upon:—

Room.—Every sub-division of a house intended for habitation separated from other sub-divisions by partitions reaching to the ceiling and capable of accommodating a bed for an adult.

Tenement.—The aggregation of rooms intended for occupation by persons living within one front door (*vivant sous une même clef*). The rooms appurtenant to the tenement, and occupied by the domes-